

✓ 4 A N 3
ANSWER

T O

Sir PETER LEICESTER'S

Addenda,

O R,

Some things to be Added in his

ANSWER to

Sir THOMAS MAINWARINGS

BOOK.

WRITTEN

By the said Sir Thomas Mainwarings

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ANSWER



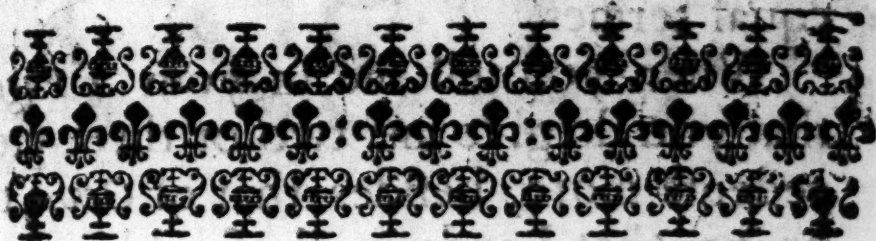
Answers



ANSWER

BOOK

As for that which you say in the
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with those Judges and Masters who
shall say, which I believe
they have done in the 2nd, 12th



T O

Sir Peter Leicester Baronet.

SIR,



Received your *Addenda* to the *Answer* to my former Book, on Monday the 12th of *January* last; in writing of which, whether you are just to your word, or not, let the whole World Judge.

As for that which you say in the first Page thereof, I think it was not worth your adding to what you had formerly written, unless you could make it to appear that those persons whom you call judicious men, be such whose opinions are like to be of equal weight with those Judges and Heralds who are against you, which (I believe) will be very hard for you to do: And if you

could, we should therein be but upon equal termes.

When you tell me in your 2 Page, that you do give me two or three precedents more, besides that of *Geva*, to prove that Lands in those elder ages did pass in *libero maritagio*, I cannot but smile, to see that you still say, that the gift to *Geva* was such a Precedent, considering how in my *Defence of Amicia*, Page 43, 44. and so on to the middle of the 50 Page, as also, in my *Reply* to your *Answer*, p. 23. and p. 45, 46. and so on to the 60. Page, I have made it to appear, that it is very uncertain that the said *Geva* was a Bastard, but most certain that the Gift to *Geva* was not a Gift in *Frank-marriage*.

And now I shall come to your pretended new precedents, which you mention Page 2. and so on to the end of the 6 Page of your *Addenda*, and in my *Answer* thereto, I shall make it very clear that they are not such precedents as you take them to be, but are gross mistakes of yours, you erring in no less then these five particulars following. First, in conceiving that *Joane* wife of the said *Lhewellin*, and daughter to King *John*,

John, was that base daughter named *Joane*, which King *John* had by *Agatha* daughter to the second *William* de *Ferrars* Earl of *Derby*; Secondly, in saying that the said *Llewellyn* did marry *Joane* daughter of King *John* in the year 1206. Thirdly, in alledging that King *John* gave *Ellesmere* in *libero maritagio* with his said daughter *Joane*. Fourthly, in pretending that the Mannor of *Budeford* in *Warwickshire*, and the Mannor of *Suttehall* in *Worcestershire* were given by King *John* to the said *Llewellyn* with any daughter of the said King *John*. And lastly, in saying that that *Joane* who was wife to *Robert* de *Andeley*, was the same *Joane* who was wife to the said *Llewellyn*.

And first, you erre in saying that *Joane* who was the wife of the said *Llewellyn*, was the same *Joane* which King *John* had by the said *Agatha*; For as you may see in your *Historical Antiquities*, p. 132. compared with *Vincent*, p. 204. (which is the place you bring for proof of what you say) the said *Agatha* was daughter to *William* *Ferrars* Earl of *Derby*, by his wife *Agnes* the third sister and co. heir of *Randle* *Blundevil* Earl of

Chester and *Lincolne*, which *Agnes* was daughter of *Hugh Cyveliok* Earl of *Chester* by his wife *Bertred*. Now the said *Hugh Cyveliok* dying as appears in your *Hist. Ant.* p. 134. in the year 1181. and the said *Bertred* his wife (as is proved *Rot. de Dominabus pueris, &c. in Scacc. penes Remem. R. sub Tit. Linc. Rot. 1.*) being but Twenty four years of age when her said husband dyed, it will from thence appear, that *Joane* daughter of the said *Agatha* could not possibly be the wife of the said *Llewellyn*; For, if we suppose that *Randle Blundevil* was younger then his third sister *Agnes* (which I am confident you do not believe) and that the said *Bertred* was begotten with Child at thirteen yeares of age, and came so nimbly with her children as to have her first daughter when she was fourteen years old, her second daughter when she was fifteen years old, and her third daughter *Agnes* when she the said *Bertred* was sixteen years old, then the said *Agnes* would be eight years of age in the said year 1181. If we also suppose the said *Agatha* to be the eldest of the six children of the said *William Ferrars* and *Agnes*, (though she might

might be the youngest) and that the the said *Agnes* had the said *Agatha* when she the said *Agnes* was but fourteen years old, then she the said *Agatha* would be born in the year 1187. If we also suppose that the said *Agatha* had her daughter *Joane* when she the said *Agatha* was but fourteen years old, then the said *Joane* would be born in the year 1021, and yet by all this strange way of reckoning, *Joane* the daughter of *Agatha* would have been but about three years of age, when the said *Lhewellin* was married, which (as anon will appear) was in the year 1204. So that this *Joane* daughter of *Agatha* was so far from being wife to the said *Lhewellin*, that there is no likelihood that she was born at the time of the said *Lhewellin's* marriage. But the said *Lhewellin* was 28 years of age in the year 1204, For, *Silvester Giraldus Cambrensis* in his *Itiner. Cambr.* printed at London 1585. p. 64. and 203. tells us, that in the year 1188, (at which time the said *Silvester* was living) the said *Lhewellin* was 12 years old.

Secondly, you run in to another error in alledging that the said *Lhewellin*

did marry his wife Joan in the year 1206. whereas he was her Husband in the year 1204. in the 6 year of King John, as will appear by your own Authors, *Stow* and *Speed*, and by several others; as also by this Copy of King John's Precept to the Sheriff of Shropshire, to make Livery of the said Lordship of Ellesmere.

Ex Rot. Clauso de anno Sexto Regis Johannis (in arce Lond.) membrana 7.

Rex Vicecom. Salop. Salutem. Scias quod dedimus dilecto filio nostro Lewellino manerium de Ellesmere, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in maritagio filie nostre, Et ideo, &c. Teste, &c. apud Wigorn. 23. Martii.

Thirdly, You are guilty of a third error, in pretending that King John did give the Lordship of Ellesmere, *in libero maritagio* with his Daughter Joan; for your own Authors, as well as the afore-said Record, do only say, that it was given *in Maritagio*; so that your arguing that Ellesmere was given *in maritagio*, and therefore was given *in libero mari-*

maritagio, is very irrational; For I have shewed in the 39 and 40 pages of my *Reply* to your *Answer*, that *maritagium* is twofold, and that Lands may be given *in maritagio*, to one that is not of the Blood, but (as I have often proved) Lands cannot be given *in free-marriage*, but with one that is of the whole Blood, neither can they be so given, unless the word *liberum* be used as well as the word *maritagium*, as I have shewed in the 56 and 57 pages of my said *Reply*.

But if it were so, that you could have proved *Joan*, the wife of the said *Llewellyn*, to have been the base Daughter of King *John* by the said *Agatha*: and if it had been so, that this gift of *Ellesmere* had been *in libero maritagio*, yet it would have stood you in no stead; for as you may see *Coke* upon *Littleton*, fol. 21. b. if the Donee (in a Gift of Frank-marriage) that is cause of the gift be not of the blood of the Donor, yet there may pass an Estate for life, if Livery be made; And in this case of *Ellesmere* (as appears before) Livery was made; And you may find in the *Welsh History*,
put

put out by Doctor Powell, p. 306. and *Mat. Par.* p. 625, and 626. that though *Ellesmere* was injoyed by the said *Llewellyn*, yet it was not long enjoyed by his Son *David*, but was the next year after the death of *Llewellyn* in (or about) the Feast of the Decollation of *St. John Baptist*, in the hands of King *Henry the III.* and as appears by good Record, the custody thereof, together with the Hundred of *Ellesmere*, was afterwards committed by the same King to the Trust of *Hamon le Strange*.

Fourthly you are also mistaken in thinking that the Mannors of *Budeford* and *Sutthall*, were given by King *John* to *Llewellyn* with his Daughter *Joan*, and for all your boasting demand of what can be clearer? yet your Deed is far from proving what you suppose it doth; For it neither says that King *John* gave those Mannors *cum filia sua bastarda*, or that he gave them *cum filia sua*.

And whereas you say in the fourth page of your *Addenda*, that the said Prince *Llewellyn* never married any Daughter

Daughter of King John but the said Joan, I shall thus far agree with you, That he married a Daughter of King John's, named Joan; and but one Daughter of his, but not that Joan which you suppose. But certainly your conceit that *Llewellyn* could not have a former Wife, unless she was another Daughter of the said K. John, is a very wild one; For, King John might give those Mannors to *Llewellyn* with any Woman that was of his kindred; and it is very apparent that our English Kings about that time were very desirous to have Alliance with the Princes of North-Wales; For, besides that Match of *Llewellyn* with the Daughter of King John, and this Match of John Scot with Hellen, Daughter of the said *Llewellyn*, David ap Owen (Uncle to the said *Llewellyn*) did marry a Sister of King Henry the II. as you may see in *Sylvester Giraldus*. p. 203. and the *Welsh History*. p. 235. And King Edward the I. also caused *Llewellyn* ap Griffith *Llewellyn*, to marry a Daughter of Simon de Mountford, Earl of Liecester, which Daughter the said Earl had by a Daughter of King John, and this, although the said *Llewellyn*, ap Griffith

Griffith Lhewellin would have married elsewhere, as you may read in *Knighton* col. 2462. num. 26, and num. 50. And although we cannot tell the name of her who was the first wife of that *Lhewellin*, who married *Joan* the Daughter of King *John* as aforesaid, we being ignorant of that, as we also are of the Wives of many great persons, and of many other things in those elder ages, yet the said *Lhewellin* must necessarily have a former Wife, as will appear by these following Reasons.

First, because most Writers, as *Fabian* in the 7 Part of his *Chronicle*, p. 13. a. *Stow*, p. 167. a. Doctor *Powell* in his *Notes on the Welsh History*, p. 259. *York*, p. 20. *Speed* in his *History* printed at London, 1632. p. 573. *Vincent* on *Brooke*, p. 204. *Cambden* in his *Britania*, in Latine, Printed at London, 1607. p. 453. and *Knighton*, col. 2417. num. 42. do all tell us of Lands given by the said King *John* to the said *Lhewellin*, with his Daughter *Joan*, and yet none of them do say, that these Mannors of *Budeford* and *Suttehall*, or either of them were given with the said *Joan*.

Secondly,

Secondly, Because our best Authors, who tell us what Children the said *Llewellyn* had by the said *Joane*, do only name one son, viz. *David*, and two daughters, viz. *Marret* married to *John de Bruse*, and *Gladys* married to *Sir Ralph Mortimer*, but none of them doth name *Hellen*, so that it seems *Hellen* was no daughter of his by the said *Joane*.

Thirdly, Because (as before appears) the said *Llewellyn* married the said *Joane* in the year 1204. Now *Randle* Earl of *Chester* coming to the City *Damiata* in the beginning of the year 1218. as you may see in *Matt. Paris*, p. 303. n. 24. & 309. n. 16. compared together, and this Match of *John Scot* and the said *Hellen* as you may find in *Knighton*, col. 2430. n. 9. being agreed on by *Randle* Earl of *Chester* and the said *Llewellyn* before the said *Randle* went thither (and by consequence about the year 1217.) What likelihood is there that the said *Joane* could have any daughter old enough to be married to the said *John Scot*, it being impossible that *Llewellyn* could at that time have any Child by King *John's* daughter, who could be
above

above the age of twelve years ; And though you pretend that *John Scot* did marry the said *Hellen* about the year 1222, yet you do that, because she could not well be marriageable till about that time if her Mother had been married in that year, which you falsely supposed she was. But there is no likelihood that *Randle Blundevil* would go to the *Holy Land* after the said marriage was agreed on, before it was Consummated, and that he had thereby some assurance that the said *Lhewellin* would keep that peace which was then made: But, *Lhewellen* might very well have a daughter by a former wife, who in the year 1217. might be old enough to be married to *John Scot*, for the said *Lhewellin* (as appears by the proofes before) was then aged 41 years; And it is like that *John Scot* was then of a good age, for, if his Grandmother *Bertred* had his Mother *Mande* when she the said *Bertred* was 18 years of age, and if his Mother *Mande* had him the said *John Scot* when she was also 18 years of age, yet *John Scot* would be born in the year 1193, and would be 24 years old in the year 1217.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, (which doth absolutely clear the point) the said *Llewellyn* could not possibly have given the Mannors aforesaid *in free marriage* with his daughter *Hellen* unto the said *John Scot*, unless they had been given to the said *Llewellyn* with a former wife, and that the said *Hellen* was the heir unto his former wife; For when lands are given *in free marriage*, the husband hath not the inheritance of the said lands, neither hath he so much as an estate for life, until he be Tenant by the Curtesie of *England*; And you cannot pretend (according to your old subterfuge) that the Law in this point was differently holden in those elder times from what it is now; For, as you may see in my Lord *Coke* on *Littleton*, fol. 22. a. the husband in the time of King *Edward the Third*, was so far from having the inheritance of Lands given to him in Frankmarriage, that if he and his wife were divorced, the woman should enjoy the whole land; And for this he cites in the Margent 13 *Edw. 3. tit. Ass.* 19 *Edw. 3. Ass.* 83. with several other proofes of the like nature; Also in the
time

time of King Edw. 1. as you may see in the Antient Treatise called *Fleta*, the inheritance in these cases was in the wife, and not in the husband: For in the 3 Book and 11th Chapter, *de donationibus in maritagiis* it is thus said, *Et quamvis fiat mentio in donatione, quod terra data sit in maritagium tali viro, cum tali uxore, res data tamen est liberum tenementum uxoris, & non viri, cum non habeat nisi custodiam cum uxore, donec liberum tenementum sibi accrescat, per legem Angliæ: Secus si pro homagio & servitio viri & in Maritagium facta fuerit donatio.* And so also *Bracton* (who lived in the time of King Henry the Third, and also in the time of the said *Lhewellin*) lib. 2. cap. 11. says, *Si autem fiat mentio quod terra data sit in maritagium cum uxore & eorum hæredibus, communes hæredes de corpore utriusque admittantur, qui si defecerint, revertitur terra data, & alii remotiores excluduntur: quia res data est liberum tenementum uxoris, & non viri, cum non habeat nisi custodiam cum uxore. Si autem sic terra detur in Maritagium, viro cum uxore & eorum hæredibus, pro homagio & servitio viri (quod fit aliquando) licet detur*

letur in liberum maritagium, quæ sunt sibi
 ad invicem adversantia sive repugnantia,
 tunc preferitur homagium, & erit ac si fieret
 donatio tam viro quam uxori. And so
 also my Lord Coke on Littleton, fol. 21.b.
 tells us, That if the King give Land to a
 man with a woman of his kindred in frank-
 marriage, and the woman dyeth without
 issue, the Man in the Kings case shall not
 hold it for his life, because the woman
 was the cause of the gift, but otherwayes it
 is in the case of a common person, and for
 this in the Margent he cites 9 H. 3.
 Dower. 202. So also Mr. Glanvile (who
 lived in the time of King Henry the Se-
 cond, and before the time of the said
 Lhewellin) lib. 7. cap. 18. to the same
 purpose sayes, Cum quis itaque terram
 aliquam cum uxore sua in maritagium ce-
 perit, si ex eadem uxore sua heredem ha-
 buerit filium, vel filiam clamantem &
 auditum infra quatuor parietes si idem vir
 uxorem suam supervixerit, sive vixerit
 heres sive non, illi in vita sua remanet
 maritagium illud, post mortem vero ipsius
 ad donatorem vel ejus heredes est reversu-
 rum. Sin autem ex uxore sua nunquam
 habuerit heredem, tunc statim post mortem
 uxoris ad donatorem vel heredes ejus re-
 vertetur

vertetur maritagium; so that it is clear that the lands which were given with the said *Hellen* to the said *John Scot* were given to the said *Llewellyn* with a former wife, who was Kinswoman to the said King *John*, and Mother to the said *Hellen*, for otherwise the said Gift to *John Scot* could not be good; But if they were given to the said *Llewellyn* with a wife who was Mother to the said *Hellen*, but dead at the time of the gift to the said *John Scot*, then the said *Llewellyn* being Tenant by the Curtesie of *England*, and the inheritance being in the said *Hellen* he might pass away his Estate to the said *John Scot* with the said *Hellen*, and they might lawfully hold the said Mannors in *libero maritagio*, according to the Agreement made betwixt the said *Randle* Earl of *Chester* and *Lincolne*, and the said *Llewellyn* Prince of *North-Wales*.

Lastly, You erre a fifth time in saying, that *Joane* the wife of *Robert de Audeley* was the same *Joane* who was wife to the said *Llewellyn*; For, that cannot possibly be, because *Robert de Audeley* married *Joane* the base daughter of King *John* by *Agatha*, who might well be marriageable in the 14 year of King *Henry* the

the Third, which fell out to be in the years 1229. and 1230. But, I have before shewed that there is no possibility that the said *Joane* daughter of *Agatha* could be wife to *Lhewellin* in the year 1204. nor any likelihood that she then was born. And this mistake of yours doth further appear, because (as before is shewed) Prince *Lhewellin* was husband to the said *Joane* in the year 1204. and (as you well know and confess) he dyed not till the 24th year of King *Henry* the 3d. How then can that *Joane* who was wife to *Robert de Audley* in the 14th year of King *H.3.* be the same *Joane* who was wife to *Lhewellin*? unless she had two husbands living at one time. Or, How can what your Author *Vincent* sayes be true, That she was re-married to *Robert de Audley*, 14 *H.3.* after the death of *Lhewellin*, seeing the said *Lhewellin* died not till the 24th year of *Henry 3d*? and did also outlive his wife *Joane* three yeares? Certainly, if *Vincent* had known as well as you, how long the said *Lhewellin* lived, he would never have said that *Joane* the wife of *Robert de Audley* was the same *Joane* who was wife of *Lhewellin*; But though you do acknowledge

ledge that *Vincent* did erre in saying *Lhewellin* was dead, when *Joane* was married to *Robert de Audeley*, yet you would willingly justifie the other part of his error, in making *Audeleys* wife *Joane* to be the same woman with *Lhewellins* wife *Joane*, and to do this, you fancy that *Lhewellin* was divorced from his wife *Joane*, though there be no Author who doth alleadge any such thing. And, Can we think that a Prince of *North-Wales*, and a daughter of *King John* could be divorced, and one or both of them marry again in the life-time of each other, and no writer take notice thereof? Or, can it be, that *Mat. Paris*, who lived at that very time, should (in his 365. Page) speak of *William de Braus* his being taken in Adultery with the said *Joane*, with an (*ut dicebatur*) only? Or, the *Welch History* (p. 286.) with an (*as it was reported*) if the Adultery was so notorious, as that she was divorced for it? Indeed, you tell us out of *Knighton*, col. 2439. that *Anno Domini 1228. 13 H. 3. Leolinus Princeps Wallie rebllare cepit: — Tandem vero post concursus varios, & discrimina multa, per quoddam maritagium cum Rege concordatus*

tus est, & in pace dimissus; and from these words, *per quoddam maritadium*, you would insinuate a *Divorce*, and a new Marriage of the said *Joane*, with *Robert de Andeley*, which divorce and marriage is further fetcht then any thing that I ever heard of in all my life; For, it is not likely that the putting away of the Kings Sister could be a means to procure Peace, and none knowes betwixt what parties the marriage there spoken of was; But you did well to break off at the words *in pace dimissus*, for if you had added these words of *Knighton*, which immediately follow the other, viz. *Anno Domini sequenti* (the Figures 1229. being also put in the margent) *Lewelinus eundem Willielmum de Braus Baronem nobilem quem ad festa Paschalia invitaverat, post epularum copiam super adulterio & violatione uxoris suae accusans, & malitiose eum & hostiliter ingressus est, & eum in carcerem trudens morte turpissima & absque omni judicio sententialiter interemit.* It would from thence have appeared that neither the Divorce or second marriage of the said *Joane* could thereby be meant, unless you would have a Divorce in the year 1228, for an

Adultery not committed till the year 1229. And with Knighton agrees the said *Mat. Maris*, p. 365. n. 10. (mentioned in the 5 Page of your *Addenda*) who saith, that William de Braus was hanged for that supposed Adultery, in the moneth of April, in the year 1230. And we well know, there is but one week betwixt the last day of the year 1229, and the first day of April 1230.

Also, in the 6 Page of your *Addenda*, where you tell us out of the *Welsh History* put out by Doctor Powel, that Llewellyn's wife died in the year 1237. if you would have added what is further said in the same Page, it would have given satisfaction that *Llewellyn's wife* was never divorced, For, Page 293. you may thus read, *The next Spring (1237.) died Joane daughter to King John, Princess of Wales, and was buried upon the Sea shore within the Isle of Anglesey at Lhanvaes as her pleasure was, where the Prince did build an house of barefoot-Friars over her grave.* Now certainly the *Welsh History* would not then have called her *Princess of Wales*, nor her husband have built that house over her, if she had been divorced

forced from *Lhewellin*, and Married to the said *Robert de Audeley*.

If any object, That though *Joane* the wife of *Lhewellin* was not the base daughter of King *John* by *Agatha*, yet it is like she was his base daughter by some other woman, because of those Authors which you cite to that purpose; I answer, and say, that it is nothing to the case of *Amicia*, whether the said *Joane* was a Bastard or not, as I have before proved; But however it doth not yet certainly appear to me that she was so; For, though *Vincent* upon *Brooke*, *Speed*, *Stow*, and the Monke of *Chester* who did write the *Poly-Chronicon*, and some others do say, that she was a Bastard, yet they are not much to be regarded, because the said Author of the *Poly-Chronicon*, (as *Vossius* tells you in his Book *de Historicis Latinis*, p. 487.) dyed in the year 1363. which was 159. years after *Lhewellin* married the said *Joane*, and yet the said Monke lived long before any other Author (which I have taken notice of) who doth call her a Bastard. Let us therefore examine the matter a little; and in order thereto, let

us observe how many wives the said King *John* had.

First, he married *Alais* daughter of the Earl of *Moriana* in the year 1173. as you may read in *Brompton's Chronicon*, col. 1082. n. 35. *Hoveden* (*Frankfurt Edition*, printed 1601.) Page 532. n. 5. *Matt. Paris* (put out by Doctor *Watts*) Page 127. n. 5. (which Editions of *Hoveden* and *Paris*, I do all along follow) and the like you may find in *Vincent upon Brooke*, Page 133. who also there tells you, that by *Moriana* is not meant *Moreton*, but *Savoy*, with which *Matt. Par.* p. 751. n. 46. doth also accord; But the said *Alais* being then scarcely seven yeares of age, as you may see in *Matt. Paris*, p. 127. n. 6. and dying presently after, the said King *John* could not possibly have any issue by that wife.

Soon after this, viz. in the year 1176. (as you may read in *Hoveden*, p. 553. n. 46. and *Matt. Paris*, p. 132. n. 29) there was an Agreement for a marriage to be had between the said *John* (then youngest son of the said King *H. 2.*) and a daughter of *William Earl of Gloucester*,
son

son of *Robert Earl of Gloucester*, which said daughter is not there named, but her name was *Hawista* or *Avis*, and the marriage afterwards took effect, but he was divorced from her in the year 1200, as will anon appear.

Thirdly, immediately upon his Divorce he married *Isabel* daughter of the Earl of *Engolisme*, who was his last wife; for, she survived him; and by her he had issue (as will be agreed by all) *Henry*, (afterwards King *Henry the Third*) *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwall*, (afterwards King of the *Romanes*) *Joane* wife of *Alexander* the second, King of *Scots*, *Eleanor*, first married to *William Marshal* the younger, Earl of *Pembroke*, and afterwards to *Simon Mountford* Earl of *Leicester*, as also *Isabel*, who was sixth wife to *Frederick* the second, Emperour of *Germany*.

But King *John* marrying the said *Isabel* in the year 1200. could have no child by her old enough to be married to the said *Llewellyn* in the year 1204.

Neither

Neither could *Ioane* the wife of *Alexander* King of *Scots* be the same *Ioane* who was wife to *Robert de Andeley*, for, she was wife to the said *Alexander* in the year 1221. as appears in your *Hist. Ant.* p. 60. and *Mat. Paris*, p. 313. n. 12. and died before her husband (say you) in the year 1236. and was buried at *London*; But, *Mat. Paris*, who lived in the same time with her (p. 468. n. 34.) tells you the very day of her death, and says she died in the year 1238. in *England*, and was buried at *Tarente*. But you in your 60p. and *Mat. Paris*, p. 770. n. 39. do agree that the said *Alexander* did survive the said *Ioane*, and that he died in the year 1249.

The only question then will be, Whether *Lhemellins* wife was King *Johns* legitimate daughter by his wife *Hawisa*? which if she was, then some of our Authors taking notice but of two daughters named *Ioane*, which the said King had, did thereupon mistake *Ioane* the wife of *Lhemellin*, for *Ioane* the wife of *Robert de Andeley*, and so did mislead several of our later Authors into the like error.

Sure I am, that *Mat. Paris*, who was contemporary with the said *Ioane*, p. 231. n. 52. calls her *the Kings daughter*, without the addition of *Bastard*, or any thing tending thereto; His words are these, *Quo facto, venit alius Nuncius ex parte filie ejusdem Regis uxoris videlicet Leolini Regis Walliæ, &c.* Also in the reign of King *H. 3.* her son *David* is by him (p. 537. 569. and in many other places) stiled *Nepos Regis*, and p. 695. called *Nepos Regis ex Sorore*, and p. 570. he is said to be *propinquus Regi consanguinitate*. Also *Knighton*, col. 2417. n. 42. thus says of her, *Rex Johannes dedit filiam suam Leolino Principi Walliæ in uxorem, & cum ea dedit castellum & totum territorium de Ellesmere in consinio Walliæ.* And the King himself in the afore-said *Record* gives her the title of *filia nostra*.

Also in *Lib. Barlings* (in which Book besides what concerns the Abby of *Barlings* in *Lincolnshire*, there are certain *Annals* (beginning *An. 1050.* and ending *An. 1231.*) she is called the said *Kings*

Kings daughter, without the Addition of Bastard; For, as I am informed by a judicious person, who, at my request did lately search the said Book in Sir *John Cottons* Library, these words *Lewelinus disponsavit filiam Regis I.* are the only words, fol. 22. b. which concern the said matter: And yet you, in the 2d. Page of your *Addenda* do say, That the said Joane Lib. Barlings, Fol. 22. b. is acknowledged and called base daughter of K. John. I hope therefore the Reader will take heed how farr he gives credit to what you say.

Neither have I as yet found any Author who lived in that Age with her, who hath said that she was a Bastard; Indeed, our later Authors as *Vincent* and others, who say that she was illegitimate, do many of them say, That King *John* was divorced from his second wife, as well for that she was barren, as within the degrees of consanguinity, which barrenness, if it could be made to appear, would certainly prove the said *Joane* to be a Bastard; And, this opinion hath so far prevailed in this last age, that whereas learned Mr. *Cambden*, as
you

you may see in his *Britannia* in Latine printed at London 1607. p. 259. speaking of the Divorce of the said *Hawisia* (whose name he mistakes and calls *Isabel*) doth only use these words *illam repudiata*, Doctor *Philemon Holland* in the English Translation (unjustly) renders it thus, *That King John did repudiate her upon pretences, as well that she was barren, as that they were within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity.* But our antient Historians say nothing of her being Barren.

For this see *Hoveden* (who was living all the time that *Hawisia* was wife to K. John) p. 803. n. 34. in the year 1200. *Eodem Anno factum est divortium inter Johannem regem Angliæ et Hawisam uxorem ejus filiam Willielmi comitis Gloucestriciæ per Heliam Burdegalensem Archiepiscopum, & per Willielmum Pictavensem, & per Henricum Sanctonensem episcopos: erant enim affines in tertio gradu consanguinitatis. Facto itaq; Divortio inter Johannem regem Angliæ, & uxorem suam, ipse Rex Angliæ consilio domini sui Philippæ regis Franciæ duxit sibi in uxorem Isabel*

bel *filiam* Ailmari *comitis* de Engolism
mo, &c.

So also *Mat. Paris* (living in the time
of the said *Ioane*) p. 200. n. 23. in the
said year 1200. *Eodem tempore celebrato*
Divortio inter Regem Anglorum & ux-
orem suam Hawisam comitis Gloverniæ
filiam, eo quod affines erant in tertio gra-
du consanguinitis. Duxit idem Rex, con-
silio Regis Francorum Isabel filiam comitis
Engolismi.

So also *Mat. Westminster* in that Editi-
on printed at London, 1570. lib. 2. p. 76.
n. 25. *Anno gratiæ. M. CC. Rex Johan-*
nes Isabellam filiam comitis Engolismi
duxit in uxorem & Dominica proxima au-
te festum sancti Dyonisii consecrata est in
reginam ab Huberto Cantuariensi Archie-
piscopo, quia celebratum fuit divortium
inter ipsum & Hawisam comitis Glover-
niæ filiam, eo quod contingebant se in ter-
tio consanguinitatis gradu.

Now certainly these antient Authors
must needs in this point be credited be-
fore those that lived so long after them,
and especially since all those that I have

met with who say she was barren, or do call her a Bastard, do not one of them know her true Christian-name, but are either silent therein, or else (which the most of them do) do call her *Isabel* instead of *Harwisia*.

See also the words of *Rad. de Diceto* (who lived in the time of the said King *John*) col. 706. n. 5. which words are these, *Celebratum est divortium inter Johannem regem Angliæ & filiam comitis Glocestriæ in Normannia, ab episcopis Lisoriensi, Baiocensi, Abrincensi. & aliis episcopis qui interfuerant, quam ipse tempore patris permissione Romanæ ecclesiæ duxerat in uxorem cum Comitatus de Glocestria, de Sumerfatum, de Devenesire, de Cornwaille, et aliis quamplurimis per Angliam honoribus. Set ille sublimioris thori spe raptatus, consilio pravorum eam abegit, unde magnam summi Pontificis scilicet, Innocentii tertii, et totius curiæ Romanæ indignationem incurrit, presumens temere contra leges et canones dissolvere quod eorum fuerat auctoritate colligatum.*

And

And now let any man judge, if she had been barren, whether that would not have been alleadged as a cause of King *Iohns* putting her away, as well as his desire of matching into a more sublime family; So that I see no reason to conclude the said *Ioane* to be a Bastard, until it be proved that she was so, by some Record, Deed, or good Author who lived in that Age, and especially since the said *Hawisia's* daughter (if she had one) might very well be old enough in the year 1204. to be married to the said *Lhemellin* Prince of *North-Wales*; But it is not material to the case in hand, whether the said *Ioane* was a Bastard or not, Because all the Gifts you mention in your *Addenda*, were either not gifts in *free-marriage*, or else were not given to the said *Lhemellin* with the said *Ioane*.

As to what you say in your 7 Page, I did in my former Book give you several Reasons, why the words of *Glanvil* did not prove what you supposed they did, and in the 38 and 39 Pages of my *Reply* did tell you how you had left them

them unanswered, and did also there inform you, that Mr. *Glanvil* did not say, That Lands might be given with any woman in *liberum maritagium*, but only in *maritagium*; and yet after all this, you have the confidence again to father upon Mr. *Glanvil* what he never either meant or said.

In your 8. Page, you say I have charged you with many absolute untruths and gross absurdities, and in stead of modest and clear Answers to the very point or hinge of the controversie, did burst out into extravagant expressions in things upon the By, which gives you occasion to imagine that I think my cause declining. But those, and several other of your expressions, seeming to proceed more from passion then reason, I shall at present pass them by, and do not doubt, but I shall be able to clear my self, from any thing which you have or can particularly charge me withal; And whereas you pretend that my confidence did arise, because you are tied up by your Promise to write no more touching *Amicia*. I will assure you I received no encouragement thereby, for I do not take you

to be so great a Bug-bear as you suppose your self to be; And if I had relied upon your promise, I had been much mistaken, but I did very well know what you meant to do, for (besides what I heard from others) the same day my *Reply* was finished, you did write a Letter to me, wherein was your pretended new precedent of *Budeford* and *Suttehal*, and before any part of my last Book was printed, I received notice from your servant by your command, that you would print some precedents as *Addenda* to your former Book, but it seems that resolution, as also another, (as I was informed) of writing an *Answer* in a third persons name, were both laid aside, and what you did came out as *Addenda* to your latter Book; But how, in so doing, you were just to your word, I cannot imagine, for, what you did write till the end of the 7. Page, did all concern *Amicia*; and, by the same reason you did write now, you may write alwayes, and say you do so as *Addenda* only to your said second Book.

In your 9 Page you again tell me,
That I begin my *Reply* with an *intrusion*
because

because I say, that those of our County who are understanding persons will easily discern from some of your Omissions, that it was something else besides your great love to truth which occasioned you to Asperse your deceased Grandmother, and you tell me I might have done well to have shewed; To which I answer, that I will not reflect upon persons in print, but if any one desire privately to know what those Omissions were, if I cannot give full satisfaction of your gross partiality, let me bear the blame: And, I know no reason, since you pretended it was your great love to truth which did occasion you to Write against *Amicia*, but that I might in general termes let the World know it was something else which moved you so to do; and I will appeale to the Reader, whether I did not avoid all offensive expressions in what I said.

In your 10. Page, you are also over-captious; For I having found in your *Historical Antiquities* two Deeds made by *Randle de Gernon*'s father to *Hugh Cyvellok*, (in the time of which *Hugh*,
Raph

Raph Mainwaring was Justice of *Chester*, and those two Deeds being directed *Justiciariis*, although I know of none who can tell the name of any more then one of them; I did therefore, lest there should be two Justices in the time of the said *Raph*, in my first Book call him *Chiefe Justice*, because he acted alone, but did withal in my second Book acknowledge, that I had not found that there was then any other Justice in the time of the said *Raph*, and for this you tell me I should have been more ingenious, and do say, *I do very well know that there was no other Judge of Chester at that time*, which being a Negative, it is impossible for me to know. Also, as you may see in *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Part 3. p. 97 & 226, and in your *Hist. Ant.* p. 130. & 131. there was in the time of the said *Earl Hugh* sometimes two Justices of *Chester*, and sometimes but one; So that there possibly might be another Justice of *Chester* when the said *Raph* was Judge there. And whereas you give a glance at my vain-glory, by pretending you are loath to say it was so: I desire to know how I could possibly be vain-glorious therein?

since

since it was full as honourable for the said *Raph* to be sole Justice of *Chester*, as to be Chiefe Justice in case there were two.

In your 11 and 12 Pages, you deny that you said that *Geffrey Dutton* was witness to his own Deed or Deeds, but to the Deeds of others, and say, it was my gross mistake in saying so; But, if any persons read the 4 and 5 Pages of your Answer to my first Book, they may easily see that you apply the words *Dominus Galfrida de Dutton* in that Deed of Tabley to that *Jeffrey de Dutton* who made the said Deed, and they will also find you saying, That in several other Deeds of the same person (meaning still the same *Geffrey*) you dare affirm among the witnesses subscribed he hath five times and more the word *Dominus* omitted, for once that we find it prefixed to his name. Let the Readers therefore (if they can) find out, how you could imagine his name to be at any time amongst his own Witnesses, if you did not take him to be a Witness to his own Deeds.

You also in the same Pages of your *Addenda* say, That if he had been a Knight he would have called himself by his Title, *Ego Galfridus de Dutton Miles*; or *Ego Dominus Galfridus de Dutton dedi*, &c. But, this is directly contrary to what you did write at the bottom of the 5. Page of your second Book; and it is well known, that in very antient times, every one who was a Knight, did not alwayes give himself the Title of *Miles* or *Dominus* in his own Deeds, neither had he alwayes the same Title given to him by others, which, if occasion required, I could make to appear.

You also tell me, that when I say That *Dominus Galfridus de Dutton* witnesses to the other *Geoffrey Duttons Deed of Nether-Tabley* was his Father, it was my gross mistake, For it was *Geoffrey Dutton of Chedle*. And you also say, that there were four *Geoffrey Duttons*, two of *Budworth*, Father and Son, and two of *Chedle* Father and Son, much contemporary; and for the proving of those two of *Budworth* (those of *Chedle* being not there named) you send me to your

your Book of *Antiquities*, Page 226. there to be informed of what (you say) you see I do not know. But, if I did not know of those two *Geffrey Duttons*, how could I tell you in the 10. Page of my Reply that *Adam de Dutton* had issue *Sir Geffrey*, who had issue *Geffrey* who made the said Deed of *Tabley*? or, How could I say that *Geffrey* the Father was a Witness to that Deed? and, How doth it yet appear that the *Dominus Galfri- dus de Dutton*, who was Witness to the said Deed of *Tabley* was *Geffrey Dutton* of *Cheele*, and not the other *Sir Geffrey Dutton* of *Budworth*? For, though the year 1238. be the last time you say you met with him, yet, as appears in your *Hist. Antiq.* p. 216. you have not seen the Deeds of *Sir George Warburton*, who is his heir-male; therefore the said *Geffrey* might very well live on to be a Witness to that Deed. But, whether the said *Sir Geffrey* of *Budworth* the Father was then living or not, one of the *Geffrey Duttons* of *Cheele* was also a Knight, as appears in your *Hist. Ant.* p. 206. (though you conceal it in your *Adenda* because you would have the Reader to believe there was no *Sir Geffrey Dutton* living

living when that Deed of Tabley was made) which will as well serve my turn; for, if Sir Geffrey of Budworth was then dead, then the *Domino Galfrido de Dutton* is in that Deed to be applied to Sir Geffrey Dutton of Chedle; And whilst they were both living, whensoever you find *Domino Galfrido de Dutton* among the witnesses, it is certainly to be applied to one of the Knights, and when you find *Galfrido* without *Domino*, it is as certainly meant of some Geffrey Dutton that was no Knight.

And whereas you object, p. 13. That Sir Geffrey Dutton of Budworth must needs be dead, or else Geffrey the Son could not have passed away those Lands. That doth not follow, for I have known more then once, not only Sons in the life-times of their Fathers, but also Grandchildren, who have been possessed of Lands in their grandfathers time; And whereas you say that *Margaret* was daughter, but not Daughter and heir of Geffrey Dutton; I cannot tell how that will appear without the sight of Sir George Warburton's Deeds; Because Sir Peter Dutton might be son to a Geffrey Dutton, and yet be Brother

Brother and heir-male to Geffrey the Father of *Margaret*. But be it how it will, she having the Mannors of *Nether-Tabley*, *Wethale*, and *Hield*, it can be no gross one, if it be any mistake at all.

In your 14 Page, you would willingly heal an expression in your former Book, by confessing it was too short; but, to make amends for this, you now overdo it; and because you would make us believe that you formely meant as you now pretend, you say, that a little after, you did speak of Knights who usually stiled themselves thus—*Ego Dominus A. B. dedi*, &c. or, *Ego Dominus A. B. Miles dedi*, &c. But, whoever can find those words in your *Answer*, can find out that which I am not able to do.

In your 16, 17 and 18 Pages, you keep a great stir about the word *domino*, when it is prefixed to any names in subscriptions, and though you were willing in your last Book to call Sir *Raph Mainwaring*, Sir *Roger Mainwaring*, Sir *Thomas Mainwaring*, and Sir *William Mainwaring*, all of them Knights, yet now you are dissatisfied

dissatisfied concerning all but Sir *Thomas Mainwaring*, to whose name in a Fine you find the word *Milite* added, and you would willingly insinuate that the *Dominus Willielmus Mainwaring* was he who was Parson of *Wermith*, (though without any cause as appears by the Deed wherein he is named.) And you ask me, whether I have any Deed of *Raph Mainwaring* Judge of *Chester*, with the word *Milite* added, which you well know that I have not, it being much, that I have those Deeds of his which I have, being he was Judge of *Chester* so long since, viz. in the time of *Richard* the First; But, I pray you, Why is not the word *domino*, when prefixed to the name of a Witness who was not a Clergy-man, good proof that he was a Knight? (especially since some who are likely to be the most skilful in those matters, are of opinion that it is.) And why, if it be not good proof, were you lately more complemental then you are now, and did break your old Rule of *Amicus Socrates*, *Amicus Plato*, &c. in calling *Raph*, *Roger*, and *William Mainwaring* Knights? Or, Why do not you prove the word *domino* prefixed to some persons name, before

before he was made a Knight? Or, to one who was no Clergy-man, and but an Esquire, at the time of his death? Or, Why doth not the word *domino* prefixed to each of the names of the aforesaid *Raph*, *Roger*, and *William Mainwaring* prove them to be Knights, as well as it doth prove one of the *Geffrey Duttons* of *Budworth*, and one of the *Geffrey Duttons* of *Chedle* to be Knights? For, you confess, Page 13. of your *Addenda*, that you do not remember any of them writing *Ego Dominus Galfridus Dutton, dedi, &c.* And, Why did not you answer the Question which I asked of you in the 16. Page of my Reply? viz. If the word *Dominus* do only signifie Master, (as you would have it) What is the reason, that in some Deeds it is only put before the names of some of the witnesses, and not before the names of others? although those other persons to whose names it is not put, many times are Lords of several Mannors, and persons of very great Estate. And, What is the reason that you do not call all the four *Geffrey Duttons* Knights, as well as two of them? seeing in the 13 p. you say, You have (if you mistake not) seen them all sometimes subscribed with *Domino* prefixed,

prefixed, but not any of them writing himself, Ego Dominus, &c. Or, How comes it to pass, that neither of the two Knights did ever write so, if what you say in your 11th Page be true? Sure the Reader will easily perceive, what strange work you yet make with these Gessfreys and their Deeds.

In your 18th Page you also say, That I fasten upon you anoth^r her untruth, where I tell you, that you have seen the opinion of a Judge under his hand, with Reasons for the same touching Amicia. But, whether this be an untruth or not, let what you formerly sent me under your own hand determine, where you name the Judge, and also take notice that his reasons were given under his hand; Let me therefore advise you for the future to be more cautious what you write. And whereas you also say, That your memory is not so bad, but you could remember something of it or his name; Let the Reader look in your Hist. Ant. p. 135. l. 3. and p. 136. l. 43. or see your words in the 5 p. l. 15. and 12, p. l. 5. printed with my Defence of Amicia, and he will there find that you did know the Reasons of the said Judge.

And

And whereas you pretend, *It was impossible for you to have alleadged to the two Heralds, the tenth part of what you could have done in so short a space;* I shall leave that to them, they being both yet living, as also whether they have found any thing in your former Books concerning *Amicia*, which they have not heard from you before. And as for your Lawyer of very good note, and good *Antiquary*, you do well in concealing his Name, But certainly he was very unkind that would not furnish you with some *Precedents* to make good what he said.

What you say in the 20th Page, and soon to the middle of the 23 Page, shews clearly, that you are resolved not to be convinced; For, when at the first I proved out of *Monast. Angl. Part 2. p. 267.* that *Richard Bacuns* Mother could not be *Hugh Cyveliak's* daughter, because it was *Randle de Gernoniis*, not *Randle Blundevil*, whom the said *Richard* called Uncle, in regard there was a *William* Archbishop of *Tork*, and one whose Name began with an *R.* which was then
Bishop

Bishop of *Chester*, both living in the
 time of the said *Randle de Gernoniis*;
 but that there was no *William* Archbi-
 shop of *York*, during all the time of
Randle Blundevil, nor any man Bishop of
Chester whose name began with *R*, after
 the said *Randle Blundevil* could be old
 enough to seal a Deed, as also, because
Bacuns witnesses were contemporary
 with *Randle de Gernoniis*; You in the
 54 and 55 Pages of your *Answer*, do not
 only say that you conceive the *Roll* from
 whence the Deed in *Monasticon* was
 written is mistaken in *Will.* and *R.*
 (which was a strange Answer) but you
 also say, *There was no such Archbishop of*
York called *William*, nor Bishop of *Che-*
ster whose Christian name began with *R*
 both living at one time, either in the time of
Randle Blundevil or *Randle de Gerno-*
niis that you can find. But when you
 perceived that I had clearly proved by
 several Authors, that a *William* was
 Archbishop of *York*, and that *Roger Clin-*
ton was Bishop of *Chester* in the time of
Randle de Gernoniis, so that you could
 no longer deny the same; You now in
 your *Addenda* would willingly avoid the
 Argument, because the said *William*
 upon

upon his first Election had not the *Pall*, which all that know any thing will easily perceive to be a very weak Answer; For he was consecrated Archbishop, and had possession of the Archbishoprick till after the deaths of Pope *Innocent* the Second, Pope *Celestine* the Second, and Pope *Lucius* the Second; And if he was reputed Archbishop, he would be called so, as well in Deeds as otherwayes: And it is no wonder, since he was looked upon by many to be the right Archbishop, and to be wrongfully suspended by Pope *Eugenius*, (as you may see in my *Reply*, Page 77. and so on to the 87. Page) if some persons do name him according to the time of Election, and others according to the time of his Restoration, which doth reconcile those different placings which you mention in your 22 p.

And whereas you again object, That *Chester* was then within the Province of *Canterbury*, not *York*; I answered that in my last Book, where I told you that the Archbishop was not named upon that account, but because some of the places mentioned in the said Deed were within

within the Province and Diocess of *Tork*, as particularly *Rosington* was, it being within the Westriding of *Torkshire*. And if that Deed was not directed to an Archbishop of *Tork*, How came the word *Eboracensi* there? But if you had foreseen I would have asked you this question, I doubt not but you would have said, That the word *Eboracensi* was miswrit, as well as the word *VVill*, and the letter *R*.

In your 23, 24, and 25 Pages, you are disingenious, and do not recite my Argument aright; For you pretend it only to lie in this, That *Hugh VVac* and *Richard Pincerna* (two of the Witnesses to *Bacuns* Deeds) were also Witnesses to a Deed made Anno 1152. which falls in the latter end of the life of *Randle de Gernoniis*, whereas vvhoever vvill read the 88 and 89 Pages of my Reply, vvill find that I named five Witnesses of *Richard Bacuns*, viz. *Hugh Wac*, *Richard Pincerna*, *VVilliam Colevile*, *Thurstan Banaster*, and *VVilliam the Chaplain*, and also did instance in five Deeds to vvhich *Randle de Gernoniis* vvvas a party, to each of vvhich, one, tvo, or three of the said

said *Bacuns* said witnesses were also witnesses; and if you please you may also find a sixth Deed in *Monast. Angl. Part 1. p. 987. b.* and a seventh Deed in *Monast. Angl. Part 2. p. 260. b.*

That which you did alleadg concerning two Deeds made at a great distance, is nothing like this Case; Neither is there any weight in *William Bacun's* being a witness to a single Deed of *Randle Blundevils*, for, he might be a young Man when he was witness to *Richard Bacun's* Deed, and living to be old might be a witness to one of *Randle Blundevils* Deeds. But it is probable he was Son, Grandson, or other Kinsman of the other *William Bacun*; But, you deal a little fallaciously with your Reader, when you say it was but Twenty nine years betwixt the death of *Randle de Gernoni* is, and the time that *Randle Blundevil* was Earl; For, though that be true, yet it would be a longer time before *Randle Blundevil* could be old enough to seal a Deed, for his Mother was but Twenty four years old when he came to be Earl.

What you object, p. 26 and 27, concerning the deed of VVarranty of *Randle de Gernoniis*, or concerning *Richard Bacuns* being contemporary with *Randle Blundevil*, is sufficiently answered; For, VVhy might not the said Deed of Warranty be lost, as well as many thousands of other Deeds are? And that *Richard Bacun* was contemporary with *Randle de Gernoniis*, I have abundantly proved. And though in your 27 Page, you would have *Bacuns* Mother to be *Hugh Cyvelch*s daughter, yet in the 25 Page you confess, that it is probable she was a Bastard of *Randle de Melchines*, but finding that to contradict what you afterwards said, you have since the Printing thereof blotted it out of those Books which you have disposed of in these parts; And although I do not see but that *Bacuns* Mother might be a lawful daughter of the said *Randle de Melchines*, yet I will not further engage in her defence, but pass by that, and the coarse language which you repeat at the latter end of your Book.

I have now done with your *Addenda* but since you have so abounded in that particular, I hope you will give me leave to add a word or two to what I have formerly said.

I have heretofore proved that the aforesaid *Bertred* was but Twenty four years of age in the year 1181, when her Husband died, by which it appears, that she was born in the year 1157. I do also find in the Third Part of Mr. *Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum*, p. 226. that *Hugh Cyvellok* and his Mother *Mande* did give *Strvinghale*, with a Mill next the Park, and some other Grounds, to *Walter Durdent* Bishop of *Chester* and his successors, to which Deed *Eustace* the Constable was witness; Now the said Earl *Hugh* being not in a capacity to seal a Deed until he was One and twenty years of age, and the said *Eustace* being slain (as appears by your *Hist. Ant.* p. 266.) in a Battel against the *Welsh* in the said year 1157. If the said Deed was made immediately before the said *Eustace* was slain, the said *Hugh* must needs be at the least One and twenty years ol-

der then his Wife *Bertred's*. But, it is very likely that Deed was made some years before, viz. immediately upon the death of *Randle de Gernonirs*. For the said *Randle* died Excommunicate, and *Swinghale* and those other Lands were given for his Absolution, and the health of his Soul.

But, besides what is here proved, if you look at the latter end of the *Welsh History* put out by Dr. *Powel* 1584, immediately before the Table, you will see that the 16 line of the 197 page of the said *Welsh History* is misprinted, and that in the said Page it should have been Printed thus: About the same time *Hugh* son to the Earl of Chester, fortified his Castell of *Cymaron*, and won *Melienyth* to himself. And you may also there find, that the time when the said *Hugh* won *Melienith* was in the year 1142.

Now that this *Welsh History* is of good credit, I hope you will not deny; For, in the 44 Page of your *Historical Antiquities*, you acknowledge, that in these *Welsh*

matters you chiefly follow the same;
And Dr. *Powel* in his Epistle, as also in his
Notes on the said History, p. 206. tells
us, That *Caradocus Eboracrian* is repu-
ted and taken of all learned men to be
the Author of what is therein written,
until the year 1156. And as you may
find in *Vossius* his Book, *de Historicis*
Latinis, p. 389. and in *Isaacksons Chrono-*
logie, p. 323. the said *Caradocus* was li-
ving when the said *Hugh wan Melie-*
nith.

The only Question therefore is, Of
what age the said *Hugh* then was? And
because that is uncertain, and that I am
willing to reckon so, as may be most ad-
vantageous to you, I will suppose him
to be then but Twelve years old, which
is the same age that *Silvester Giraldus*,
p. 203. sayes Prince *Llewellyn ap Ior-*
weth was of, when he began to infect his
Unckles, and is indeed as young, as I
have observed any to appear in such
Martial Affaires. Now, if we should
believe that *Hugh Cyvelrok* did Marry
the said *Bertred* so soon as she was four-
teen years of age, then the said Marri-
age

age would happen in the year 1171. at which time, if *Hugh Cyvelioch* was born in the year 1120, and was but 12 years old when he was *Melienith*, in the year 1142. yet he would be 41 years of Age when he Married the said *Ber-tred*. It cannot therefore be imagined, that so great a person should continue unmarried till he was above Forty yeares old, or that he should Marry to his first Wife, one so much different from him in yeares; But, when he had Married a former Wife, who dyed leaving him only a daughter or daughters, it is no wonder if in his age, he Married a young Lady, to the intent he might have Issue-male to succeed him in so great an Estate; I hope therefore, though you told me in the 49 Page of your Reply, That you can gather no such quantity of years in respect of *Hugh Cyvelioch's* age, reasonably to suppose him to have had a former Wife, that these proofes will shew, that there were very many years betwixt them, and that thereupon you will be so reasonable as to believe he had a Wife before he Married

ryed *Bertred*; And, if he had a former
Wife, there would be no cause to sus-
pect *Amicia* to be illegitimate, if your
pretended Precedents had been such as
you did untruly suppose them to be; with
which I will conclude what I have now
to say, when I have subscribed my self

Your Affectionate Cousin

and Servant,

Buddley,

Feb. 13.

1673.

Thomas Mainwaring.